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TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:

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PRISON DISCIPLINE.

Address of Capt. J. B. Hoekaday Superintendent of the Detroit House of Correction, before the Western Association for the Promotion of Social Science, in Chicago.

The rapid growth of population in the West, with the tendency to aggregate in centers of trade and travel gives rise to the necessity of both the means and the cause of crime, as manifest in those of the larger cities, that institutions have been and are now being established, at every stage of growth, designed to check and control it.

There is in process of construction at Pittsburgh an establishment of this kind that will be in many respects unsurpassed by anything yet done in the country. It is to be constructed of stone and brick, and will have room for some 200 cells. It is the purpose of this paper to state the true principles which should govern in the location of such institutions, and to point out the defects in the system, as developed in the practical operation of those already established. It appears to the writer also, some of the principles that should govern their construction and general management, with the hope that suggestions may be offered that shall be of service in the organization of the new institution, and in the improvement of those already established throughout the land.

The design of the penitentiary is declared by the constitution of the State to be reformation, and not punishment for crime, as the latter is attained only incidentally to the former. The question then arises, how can the greatest reformation be effected in the criminal, and how can he be returned to the community, and to his family and friends, the most improved in character, and the most likely to lead honest and useful lives?

Upon the answer to this question depends the success or failure of the system, and the quality of the institution. The answer is difficult to be given, for it requires from the superintendent a knowledge of human nature, and of the influences that govern it, which few men possess. It requires a knowledge of the principles of political economy, and of the laws that govern the production and distribution of wealth, and from the general condition of society at home and abroad, in relation to this question, to bring to bear upon the individual case, the influences that will be most likely to reform the criminal.

Much of the discussion on this subject, in this country, as in the older countries of Europe, is confined to the inquiry as to which of the two leading methods of prison discipline, the Auburn or Philadelphia system, is the best. The former is based upon the principle of association by day with separation by night, while the latter is founded upon the principle of separation by day and night. Each of the institutions on this principle has its advocates, and many arguments are offered in favor of each system, but the question is not settled, and the writer does not propose to settle it. He proposes to state

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THE foremost Southern leaders are preparing to accept Grant and the situation, including negro suffrage in the spirit of Gen. Longstreet's letter. To others they will ask for the restoration of franchise, to the disfranchised, according to Union and Gumaker. "Come let us be brothers," is the song they sing—now.

MR. GARRARD, in his Montreal speech, said that what ails Mr. Chase is, to lose the Presidency on the brain. A Washington report has it that the Chief Justice, in this frame of mind, is at the head of the movement for bringing Jeremiah Dixon before the Supreme Court on an application for his discharge, on the ground that his case is covered by the late proclamation. The report goes on to say:

"[illegible]

"[illegible]

"[illegible]

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THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

The Speeches of Mr. Bull and Mr. White, and the Charge of Judge Mellon.

The following is a report of the speeches of counsel in the trial of George W. Imbrie for perjury, excepting that of Mr. Marshall, which has been previously published, and the charge of Judge Mellon to the jury:

SPEECH OF MR. BULL.

Any casual observer coming into the court room to-day could tell there was a matter of more than ordinary interest before you. A glimpse at the spectators here would convince him that a case had attracted the public mind, and that a matter of more than even ordinary importance was to be examined by this jury. And, gentlemen, it does seem to be a misfortune of more than extraordinary magnitude, because it goes to the root and foundation of a issue or business that may happen to everybody here. Due to the use, or supposed use, of a name, a man's character is exactly now one before me is charged with the commission of a crime, and that crime is perjury, the life of citizens of a community depends upon their truthfulness, and the community has a right to demand that every person here who appears here to testify shall be free from the imputation of a crime of so infamous a character as perjury. Now, gentlemen, I have been told by many persons here who attended here before me, and who were present when I was addressing the court, that I was not in a condition to address you, that I was not in a condition to address you, that I was not in a condition to address you

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LOANS.

We are no admirer of Loans, on the contrary, if half the stories told of him are true, he deserves the execration of mankind. Still, when our attention is called to the fact that for four years he has unaided, maintained a struggle with the Brazilian government, or rather with a triple alliance representing twelve millions of people, we are bound to concede that he deserves the praise that is bestowed upon him. Loyez appears to belong to the class of men who burn their ships to cut off retreat. He is a living illustration, and the only one known to modern history,) of a "last ditch" man. His subjects number about one millionth twelfth of the number that oppose their leader. And even this million cannot be depended upon. However, his army is said to be devoted to him. The latest news from the seat of war informs us that he has again achieved a victory over the allied forces opposing him. The scene of the conflict, Villeta, situate on the left bank of the Paraguay river, offered advantages to the Dictator that were immediately adopted by his enemies. The allies after preparing for the assault were beforehand, were repulsed and utterly routed by the Paraguayans. All accounts agree in estimating the loss of the allies at fifteen hundred killed and wounded. As these reports come through official channels, we may safely assume that the actual loss was double the figures given.

The Dictator now controls the entire river, to all practical purposes. It is extremely doubtful if after the severe reverse at Villeta, the Brazilian Government will expend more lives in the contest until some action is taken by the American Government. An American squadron is hovering in the Parana river. Our Government has demanded satisfaction for the insults of Loyez to the American flag, and unless Loyez makes the most of his opportunity, the end may be nearer than he imagines. The evidence of General Webb, American Minister to Brazil, who is now in Washington, tends to prove the charges made by Minister Washburne. In addition to this, our Government cannot permit Loyez to hold two Americans, formerly connected with the American legation, as prisoners. In this matter at least, the present Minister to Paraguay, Mr. Masters, will preserve the dignity of his Government intact.

It is understood that General Webb asserts that Loyez commenced the war without provocation. Whether this be true or not, the manner in which the Brazilians, Uruguayans and the Argentine Republic have conducted the war displays the utmost inefficiency. They have not produced a General able to cope with the Dictator. Already Brazil has lost thirty thousand men in the struggle, the greater portion by disease. Upon every occasion where the respective forces encountered each other, the Allies have met with reverses. The people of Brazil, Uruguay and the Argentine Republic demand peace. They perceive that at the rate the allied forces have been crumbling away before the blows of the dictator, they will presently experience no little inconvenience in obtaining laborers. The losses of the last two years give rise to considerable discontent. In the meantime, Loyez clings to the allied forces of Say, or administers a terrible lesson to them when they attack him in his strongholds. If the worst should come to the worst, and the allied forces succeed in outflanking him, he can retire to the mountain fastnesses, whence it will be impossible to dislodge him.

Viewing the contest from this stand point, it is not too much to say that the issue of Paraguay depends largely upon the disposition of the dictator to make his peace with the United States. In settling our grievances he will contribute more to the settlement of the troubles that affect that country than by fighting a score of battles with the disheartened allies.

BISMARCK'S LATEST SCHEME.

Directly the Eastern question promises to be as difficult even in the hands of experienced diplomatists as the bewildering Polish question was. The European Continent argues ill for the occupant of the Tuileries. Bismarck bids fair to be more than a match for the representative of Bonapartism in his own peculiar field. Whether or not the Eastern question can become serious to the Great Powers, it has already caused a very serious obstruction to Napoleon III. It has been said that the victories of peace are greater than those of war. We have seen this demonstrated by Bismarck within the last eighteen months. What London and St. Petersburg failed to accomplish, was achieved by Berlin. The Berlin that was laid so unceremoniously on the shelf by the uncle of his nephew, instead of sulking or becoming enfeebled by the long and passive silence, reappears now with the vigor, the spirit, energy and animation of youth. This is not precisely the result Napoleon III. had a right to expect. Berlin suggests a conference. St. Petersburg, while pretending to acquiesce in the movement, actually takes the initiative in one. The result is that London steps in, the political game is not so simple as it at first appeared. Lord Clarendon's great performance, however, warrant the belief that he has not contributed his share to the movement. The occupant of the Tuileries is not much consulted in the matter. Berlin does the thinking. If Napoleon I concurs in the sentiment that calls for a Congress, well and good. If he prefers to nurse his wrath, and disapproves of the proceeding, it is all the same to Bismarck. Berlin and St. Petersburg are equal to the emergency.

The locket on, meandering the past Paris played in the Crimean war, will deduce conclusions from the new movement something much the at first glance is liable to be overlooked. He will remember the jealousy of London, the hatred of St. Petersburg. Perhaps the Czar is so eager to revenge his father's defeat as Clarendon desires to obliterate the blunders of the Foreign Office. It is not a little surprising that the nation which caused the Polish outbreak should now be the first to raise the cry of nationality. Surely the genius of Bismarck must be exerted to the full to counteract the influence which caused Napoleon the power to create the Polish difficulty. Bismarck will not be idle. He will be prepared for the worst. He will not be caught napping. He will be ready for the emergency. He will be prepared to meet the Eastern question, should it be forced upon him. Napoleon III. will be compelled to look on and watch the game played by Bismarck. He will be compelled to see the Prussian Minister win the trick. He will be compelled to see the Eastern question settled by the Prussian Minister. He will be compelled to see the Prussian Minister dictate the terms of peace. He will be compelled to see the Prussian Minister reap the fruits of victory